The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1883.

THREE CENTS

BREEZES FROM BALTIMORE

The Democratic Primaries and the Outlook For Harmony.

An Alleged Plenary Council of Catholics to be Held in the United States.

What is Said of It by Dignitaries of the Church-

Collector Sellman Enters on His Dutles-

The Walking Match-Fertilizers.

Special Dispatch.

Baltimore, May 31.—The commission appointed to elect judges and clerks to serve at the coming democratic primaries, at which the delegates will be elected to the city convention, which manages party affairs for the next year, have about completed their work. The selections have been made from list furnished by the Young Democratic association-which by the way appears to be the controlling element in Baltimore politics at present—the "regular" White faction, and the friends of Gov. Hamilton, and the secretary commission to-day addressed communications to the gentlemen who have been selected to serve at the primaries requesting them to notify him if they would accept the appointment. No replies have, of course, yet been received, but considerable apprehension is being manifested by certain members of the Young Democratic association who are apprehensive that some of the gentlemen elected will be unwilling to sacrifice their time and interests in order to insure clean and pure primaries. It is believed, however, that, in the event of any refusals, the vacancies will be filled by equally good men, and judging from present indications any faction which undertakes to control the conting primaries will find itself very heavily any faction which undertakes to control the coming primaries will find itself very heavily handicapped. In fact, the commission are determined that the primaries shall be con-ducted fairly, and in this determination they are backed by the very best elements of the community. Ward rounders and roughs will community. Ward rounders and roughs will take a back seat at this election, which in some respects will be a remarkable one, as it is the first in many years at which the senti-ments of a majority of the democratic party in Baltimore city have been enabled to voice

OF INTEREST TO CATHOLICS. Some interest was excited here to-day in Catholic circles by the announcement in the New York Sun that it was "the intention of

heir convictions through the medium of the

New York Sun that it was "the intention of the vatican to convoke at a day not far distant a plenary council for the United States,"

The Sun says further: The great ecclesiastical assembly will probably be held in the city of New York, although the piace of meeting has not been irrevocably fixed. The scope and purpose of the council will not, of course, be definitely settled until the views of the American hierarchy have been elicited, and to that end several influential members and to that end several influential members of the episcopate will, it is said, be speedily invited to Rome. It is expected, however, that whereas Archbishop Spaulding officiated as apostolic delegate at the council of Baltimore in 1886, Leo XIII will be represented on the council of several parts. the coming occasion by a Roman canonist of extensive erudition and experience, selected from among the most distinguished prelates of

Your correspondent called at the archiepis-copal residence to assertain the truth or falsity of the rumor. Archbishop Gibbons was absent, but his private secretary, the Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, expressed himself as orant of the whole matter remarking that the Sun appeared to know a great deal more about the subject than any of the American hierarchy, whom the san paper asserts are to be speedily summoned Rome. Inquiry in other sources confirmed the fact of the Sun's inaccuracy, and from what can be learned it would appear that the Sun's ecclesiastical editor has confounded the Stat's ecclesiastical editor has confounded the coming provincial council to be held in New York with an imaginary plenary to be held in the archdiocese of Baitimore, whose angabishop is the primate of the Catholic church in America. The New York province embraces the sees of New York, Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Newark, Ogdensburg, and Rochester, and the provincial council in New York will be limited to the usual representative from those dioceses. The last plenary council of the United States was held in the cathedra in this city in 1868, and, with the single exin this city in 1866, and, with the single exin this city in 1895, and, with the single ex-ception of the famous council of Trent, included among its distinguished mem-bership a greater number of high church dignitaries than ever convened to-gether. The then Archbishop of Baltimore Spalding, primate of the church in America, presided. This was before the elevation of Bishop McClosky, of New York, to the office of cardinal. The council was in session for a of cardinal. The council was in session for a of cardinal. The council was in session for a couple of weeks, during which period it enacted important legislation. There were present 7 archbishops, 38 bishops, 3 mitradabbotts, 49 prelates, and 120 theologians. Should a plenary council be called for the United States, it would be held at the cathedral in this city and not in New York. It is true that since the creation of the office of cardinal in America, there has been a It is true that since the creation of the office of cardinal in America there has been a difference of opinion expressed in Catholic circles as to which office ranks the other; and while Cardinal McClosky held the rank of a prince in Europe, yet it is understood that in the event of the holy sea convening a plenary council in this country, the archbishop of Baltimore would precede him in ecclesiastical rank.

John H. Seliman, the newly appointed collector of internal revenue for this district, enters upon his duties to-morrow. There is an old adage "that new brooms sweep clean," and it does not appear that this will be an exception to the rule. When the irrepressible Ditty entered upon the office which he now yacates so reluctantly, and after writing an insolent and abusive letter to Prasident Arthur, he made haste to remove a number of officials who had opposed him in the congressional primaries in the effort to defeat Hart B. Holton for congress. All of these gentiemen will it is learned this evening be reinstated, and those for whom Mr. Ditty found soft places will find themselves among the outs. Mr. Ditty professes to acquiesce with comparative grace over his removal, but the outs. Mr. Ditty professes to acquiesce with comparative grace over his removal, but in an interview with your correspondent to day asserted that his removal would tend to further disrupt the republican party in Maryland. He was in receipt he said, of letters from his republican friends in the lower counties, in which they declared that there would be trouble in the camp. As a matter of fact, however, Ditty may be classed as a very unimportant factor in the republican party in Maryland. While he has posed conspicuously as a patriot and also figured in the role of a martyr the fact is not forgotten that he fought against the union as a confederate soldler, and there is a lurking suspicion in many minds, both among republicans as well as democrate, that his political somersault from a hot headed democrat to that of a radical republican was due crat to that of a radical republican was due in a large measure to the hope of securing some such lucrative office as that from which he has been so—to him—uncerementously

THE IRISH CAUSE. At a private conference of the delegates to the late Irish national convention in Phila-delphia a resolution was adopted calling a special convention of the friends of Ireland to be held in this city on the night of June 5

with Dr. W. H. Cole secretary, both of whom were delegates to the Philadelphia conven-

THE WALKING MATCH.

This is the fourth day of the national walking match at the Monumental gardens, which have been fitted up this season very elaborately and pretty much on the same scale as similar establishments in New York city. The rough element of both sexes patronized the garden liberally, but an ample police force preserved order. Among the spectators this evening was Vint, the famous little Brooklyn predestrian, who expressed his satisfaction at the surroundings, and predicted that the score on Saturday night next would show a better record than has ever been made in the history of pedestrianism in the United States. Hughes, "the lepper," was some thirty miles ahead to-night, having turned his 400th mile early in the evening, and yet he is not the favorite in the pools, as apprehensions are felt that he will be unable to continue the tramp until Saturday night. The garden is thronged day and night, and the interest increases with each day of the match. A female walking match is looked for next week. THE WALKING MATCH.

day of the match. A female watching match is looked for next week.

The score at midnight, with Hughes and Noremac only on the track, was as follows: Hughes, 419 miles 8 laps; Hart, 347 miles 8 laps; Panchot, 380 miles 2 laps; Noremac, 394 miles 11 laps.

NATIONAL PERTILIZERS.

The National Fertilizer association com-pleted its organization this afternoon by the pleted its organization this afternoon by the election of the following officers, to serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified: President, Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia; vice presidents, Col. W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., John M. Glidden, of Boston, and E. Frank Coe, of New York; treasurer, W. H. Grafflin, of Baltimore; directors, Charles J. Baker, and Robert Ober, of Baltimore, John Ott, of Richmond, Va., and M. A. Stovall, of Augusta, Ga. Another attempt was made to-day to amend the constitution so as to admit dealers to membership, but it failed.

FREE TRADERS IN COUNCIL.

Democratic War Horses on Hand-What Will Be Done With the Tariff in the Next Congress.

DETROIT, May 31 .- A national conference of prominent advocates of free trade opened here to-day. The attendance was not large. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, was chosen temporary chairman. At 2 p. m. Mayor Thompson formally welcomed the conference to the city. He expressed decided views as to the necessity of reciprocity treaties with

to the city. He expressed decided views as to the necessity of reciprocity treaties with Canada and Mexico.

Permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Hon. D. A. Wells, of Connecticut; vice presidents, Wm. H. Springer, of Illinois, Wm. H. Smith, of Iowa, Austin H. Brown, of Indiana, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, Ulysses Tanner, of Minnesota, Willard Parker, of Michigan, E. G. Taylor, of Missouri, J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, Edward M. Sheppard, of New York, Frank H. Hurd, of Ohio, James N. Bethune, of Virginia, N. C. Federickson, of Wisconsin; secretaries, Charles E. Russell, of Iowa, and James McDonald, of Michigan. President Wells, upon taking the chair, said the meeting was one of the most remarkable in any sense held since the close of the war. Men had come together to affirm their right to sell and buy without restriction. He referred to the depression of business throughout the country and, the prevalence of labor strikes and said that before long the pressure of events will compel an answer to the question why in this land of plenty and good living there was such stagnation and distress? It was only a question of time when the element of liberty involved in this free trade question should assert itself.

Letters of regret from Charles Francis Adhould assert itself.

Letters of regret from Charles Francis Adams, jr., of Boston, and Perry Belmont, of New York, were read. Mr. Adams favored a reduction of revenues to what was necessary in time of peace. In making this reduction he said protect manufacturers by removing the tax on raw material; put coal, ores, and wool on the free list; do not tax tools, books, or machinery, extend free list so that manu-acturers will be in a position to contend with manufacturers of other lands in the open markets of the world; do not tax food, medi-cines or works of art. Mr. Belmont favored keeping up the tariff discussion in advance of the presidential election. It was impossible to tell how far the effects of the last tariff bill might now compel new legislation by conmight now compel new legislation by congress, but from all appearances commercial interests would bear testifiony before the end of the coming session to the necessity for further and corrective legislation. It was not only relief from the amount of present taxation that was needed, but relief from unjust and discriminating axes as well. The house should assemble sext winter prepared to perform whatever legislative duties may arise in regard to the tariff. No member of the house, democrat or republican, could, even if he wished, escape this manifest official duty.

A long discussion ensued over the question of organization, originating in a motion by H. J. Philpot, of Iowa, that a committee of one from each state represented be appointed to organize a plan of systematic work in the interest of free trade. The custern members

one from can state represented be appointed to organize a plan of systematic work in the interest of free trade. The eastern members generally opposed this on the ground that the American Free Trade league now in existence was sufficient for the purposes aimed at by the Philpot proposition. Finally, the following committee on organization was appoint d: H. J. Philpot, of Iowa, George F. Peabody, New York; W. G. Browniee, Michigan; A. A. Healey, Brooklyn; C. E. Ferguson, Indiana. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States as follows: Thomas G. Shearman, New York; W. P. Fishback, Indiana; A. R. Eddy, Michigan; W. R. Smith, Iowa; E. F. Sheppard, New York; C. G. Taylor, Iowa; R. B. Bowher, New York. The conference then took a recess until evening. took a recess until evening.

The Civil Service Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 31.-Dorman B. Eaton and Dr. Gregory, of the civil service commission, and E. W. Clark, an advisory member of the board, began an inspection of member of the board, began an inspection of the custom house and postoffice here this merning. After consultation with Postmaster Huidekoper the board selected three of the department superintendents as a board of examiners, whose duty will be to examine the qualifications of all applicants for place in the respective departments of the postoffice after July 16. The commission then visited the contemponary, where they had a private the custom house, where they had a private conference with Collector Hartranft. The com-mission then selected five of the subordinate officers of the different departments to act as the board of examiners for the custom house. The commission will leave this evening for

High Toned Murderers. Sr. Louis, May 31.—A dispatch from Killen, Tex., says that in a personal encounter there on Tuesday night between Dr. Renfo, a prominent shysician, and R. J. McDowell, a leading merchant, the latter was killed and the

ing merchant, the latter was killed and the former seriously wounded.

"Another dispatch says that when the train on the Texas Pacific railway reached Baird's station, on Tuesday night, J. W. Mobley, agent of the Texas Express company, and John Reeves, a passenger, got into a heated dispute, and the latter shot and killed the former. A pystauder, named Davenport, was seriously wounded by one of the shots fired in the affray. Reeves fled, but the county officers and a squad of Texas rangers are in close pursuit.

close pursuit.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 31.—The first per-manent settlement in the state of Iowa was made at Dubuque June 1, 1863. A semi-The object is to organize a permanent Irish contennial celebration of the event will be national league for the city of Baltimore. held in this city to-morrow. Senator Allison Rev. M. J. Brennan presided at the meeting, and other prominent citizens will speak. HANLAN WINS AGAIN.

He Makes the Best Time on Record in a Three Mile Contes*

Kennedy the Best Oarsman He Ever Rowed Against-The Time.

Special Dispatch. POINT OF PINES, MASS., May 31.-All day ong it looked as though another postponement of the Hanlan-Kennedy race was incvitable, and landlords and guests alike looked blue at the prospects. Throughout the day a stiff gale from the southeast blew over the bay, curling up the surf in long rollers over the beach and making a sea in which no shell could live for a minute. Just before five o'clock heavy black clouds came up from the southwest and it was evident that a storm was coming. This made the necessity for postponement seem more probable than ever, but it proved, instead, to be an omen of good luck, for the clouds brought only a heavy thunder storm and brisk rain, only a heavy thunder storm and brisk rain, which quickly beat down the white caps and cleared the air so that both water and weather were as favorable as could be. Then a slight breeze sprang up from the southwest, making a choppy sea, and again causing fears that the water would be too rough after all. The referce, however, proceeded over the course in his boat, and saw that the buoys and turning boat were in place. The contestants were then ordered to their stations, and when they came to the starting line at and when they came to the starting line at 6:35 the water was in excellent shape. No time was lost. The signal was promptly given and Kennedy at once dashed to the front, leading by a quarter of a length, and pulling 38 strokes to the minute, while Hanian was rowing a 36 stroke, and rolling in his boat in a manner that seemed very uncomfortable. At the first quarter mile in his boat in a manner that seemed very uncomfortable. At the first quarter mile Kennedy still lead by the same distance, and was rowing 39 strokes to Hanlan's 40. Time 1:25. At the half mile the boats were even, Hanlan rowing 36 and Kennedy 38. Time, 2:52. At the three-quarter mile buoy Hanlan was leading by three-quarters of a length, pulling 33 strokes to Kennedy's 36. Time, 4:20. Hanlan's right shoulder was at this time going up in a suspicious manner, but he very quickly settled down to his work, and at the mile buoy he was two lengths ahead, and rowing in a suspicious manner, but he very quickly settled down to his work, and at the mile buoy he was two lengths ahead, and rowing 32 strokes to Kennedy's 35. Time, 5:58. At the mile and a quarter Hanlan led by four lengths. Time, 7:51. Both men now steered very wildly. At the turn Hanlan led by twelve lengths. He was rowing 32 strokes and his time was 9:29. Keunedy was pulling 33 strokes per minute, and his time 9:48. At the mile and three-quarters Hanlan was a long way in front, rowing 28 strokes. Time, 11:21. At two miles Hanlan led by fifteen lengths, rowing 28 strokes to his opponent's 31. Time, 12:26. At two and one-quarter miles Hanlan was rowing easily at a 30 gait, with Kennedy pulling gamely at the rate of 32 to the minute. Time, 14:01. Hanlan passed the two and a half mile buoy in 15:37, pulling 29 strokes, while Kennedy was putting in good efforts to the tune of one in two seconds. At two and three-quarter miles the same distance divided the boats, and both had slightly quickened the pace, Hanlan rowing 30 and Kennedy 32. Time, 16:44. Just before the finish Hanlan spurted, while Kennedy, although a long way behind, hit her up again and went over the line in good style. The winner's time was 19 minutes and 4 seconds, which is the best time on record for a three mile race with a turn, but the accuracy of the measurement of the course is doubted by some. Kennedy's time was 19:52.

By Associated Press. By Associated Press.

Boston, May 31.—The match race, single sculls, between Edward Hanlau, of Toronto, and John A. Kennedy, of Portland, Mc., for \$2,500 a side, occurred this afternoon at Point \$2,500 a side, occurred this afternoon at Point of Pines; distance, three miles, with a turn. A smart rain just previous to the race, which it was feared would make rough water and prevent the race had the opposite effect, and when the men were called out a smoother course was rarely seen on lake or river. A start was effected at 6:34. Kennedy soon took a slight lead, which he kept during the first mile, Hanlan, however, keeping Kennedy well up to his work. It was a pretty race for that distance. There were then fears of a foul and indications that both men were going out of the course. Hanwere then fears of a foul and indications that both men were going out of the course. Han-lan was apparently the first to discover this and thereby gained several lengths. By this time Hanlan had headed Kennedy, and he turned the stake boat four or five lengths in advance. After the first mile Hanlan evidently had the race in his own hands, and after turning the stake boat occasionally reduced his stroke to the mini-mum, and rowed at ease, while Konnedy kepoccasionally reduced his stroke to the minimum, and rowed at ease, while Kennedy kept nearly the same stroke throughout the race Official time—Hanlan, 19:04; Kennedy, 19:52-showing by computation that Hanlan won by about twenty lengths. About 2,500 people witnessed the race. As the men came from the water Hanlan was greeted with hearty cheers, and appeared as though returning from a practice spin rather than from a match race. Kennedy's reception was less enthusiastic. After the race, when Hanlan had donned a walking suit, he was followed to the hotel, and, upon reaching the balcony, was loudly cheered, and called upon to speak. He responded, saying that he had upheld the record of honest oarsmen and of America, at home and abroad, and was again ready to uphold it. The oarsman he had rowed against to-day was a perfect gentleman, and it was

hold it. The oarsman he had rowed against to-day was a perfect gentleman, and it was the hardest race he had ever rowed.

Kennedy was asked to-night if he had expected to win. He said his defeat was unexpected. He further said: "When I left the boat house after rowing 4 or 5 strokes I found something the trouble with my sliding seat, which prevented me from rowing more than three-quarters of a full stroke. I rowed an eighth of a mile out of my course, but, notwithstanding this, I consider Hanlan the better man, and had all my conditions been favorable, he would still have beaten me, although he would have been obliged to make a record below 19 minutes to accomplish it."

Election Swindles. NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—The case all Gustage Bader, jr.; William Lyons, James Daignan, Louis Kathman, William H. Buckley, John A. Brennan, und John Vigers, indicted John A. Brennan, und John Vigers, indicted Nov. 30, 1882, for forgery and publishing un-true election returns of poll three, fourth ward, which went overyesterday, was asken up to-day. Assistant District Attorney Joshus Baker moved for a severance, which was granted. Buckley, Vigers, and Brennan were released on bond, while the trial of Bader were released on bond, while the trial of Bader Lyon, Daignan, and Kathman was proceeded with. When the first juror was drawn coun-sel for the accused filed a challenge to the array of jurors. The challenge was over-ruled and a jury completed. Chares Cavanac, state registrar of voters, testified relative to furnishing the poll book and tally sheet be-fore the election. Peter Gravoos, deputy clerk of the criminal court, testified to receiving returns on the night of the election.

receiving returns on the night of the election. The court is still in session. Committed Suicide.

a prominent citizen, who lived near here, and who for sometime past had shown symptoms of insanity, to-day, while his family left him unwatched for a few minutes, went to his bed room and took a gun and blow the top of his head off. The walls were spattered with brains and blood.

Death on the Rail.

Boston, May 31,-This morning freight

Pond, and the fireman, whose name is un-known, were killed. The cars were consid-erably wreeked, though the extent of the loss is not yet known. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The bridge is one of the strongest on the line.

THE BRIDGE DISASTER.

Scenes After the Accident-The Dend and

Injured-Cause of the Catastrophe. NEW YORK, May 31 .- A number of persons nquired at police headquarters this morning for children or friends supposed to have been on the bridge at the time of the accident yesterday. There was only in one or two cases reason to suppose that the missing persons might have been on the bridge. Bernard Reschen, of 335 Delancey street, was inquired for. His friends were told that he was among the injured, but had left the hospital and gone ionae. The father of August Rentz, a boy of home. The father of August Rentz, a boy of 18, who went out to look at the procession and did not roturn, is looking for him. The Oak street police report that they have a cartlead of property taken from the anchorage when it had been cleared. Most of the clothing is tern beyond recognition. Very few articles have been claimed. Those who were injured in the disaster and are still in the hospitals are all doing well, and in no case is it thought that the injuries will result fatally. The following have been rein no case is it thought that the injuries will result fatally. The following have been re-ported out of danger: Mamie Thompson, age 8, slight fracture of base of skull and con-tusions; Mary Distler, aged 18, concussion of the brain and suffocation; Charles Eberwein, aged 11, leg broken; Edward Docharty, aged aged 11, leg broken; Edward Docharty, age 5, injury to the spine; Frank Barrett, age 12, left leg and arm broken; Albertina Bol met, aged 35, shock and suffocation. Samue Dalton, aged 33, bruisos and internal injuried Maggie Gallagher, aged 30, suffocation, shock and internal injuries; Wilhelmina Lowaged 55, suffocation and contusions; Margar Haggerty, aged 20, asphyxis and bruis Thomas Riordan, aged 16, internal injuriand suffocation; Lizzie O'Brien, aged 16, juries to back and suffocation; Margar Ryan, aged 28, suffocation.

The coroner will subpose the bridge tees, Superintendent Martin, and all of who can give any information in referent the accident on the Brooklyn bridge ye day. He intends that the investigation was the disaster, and the best authenticated formation he can gather leads him to belithat the panie was caused by pickpock.

that the panie was caused by pickpocke.

No action has yet been taken by the bridge trustees. The superintendent acknowledges that the space alloted to foot passengers is at present insufficient, but he thinks that when the trains begin to run and time has been added the curiousty caused by the nevelty when the trains begin to run and time has lessened the curiosity caused by the novelty of the structure it will be found to be ample for its purpose. The bodies of the dead carried to the Chambers street hospital are being removed to-day to the houses of their friends, and preparations for their burial have begun. All the injured in the Chambers street hospital are improving. A number of inquiries were made to-day for missing persons, but no information concerning them could be given. information concerning them could be given, as all the dead and injured had been identified. It is believed that the full list of the

fied. It is believed that the full list of the dead and the seriously injured has been given.

Inspector Byrnes denies that the panie on the bridge yesterday was caused by pick-pockets. He says there were none there. The accident was due he claims to the inefficiency of the bridge management. By paying the salaries of regular policemen the trustees could secure them, and thus secure responsibility for the safety of the passengers, and assurance that the duty would be properly attended to.

National Educators. OCEAN GROVE, N. J., May 31.-The National Education assembly for 1883 will meet here on Aug. 9, and continue its sessions during the three following days. Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, the conductor, announces an extensive programme, including many papers and addresses upon national aid to common schools, the negro in America, and the Indian and Mormon questions. A feature of the assembly will be a conference of teachers and ministers who have labored as missionaries in the south from the north since the war. The purpose of the assembly is to awaken and direct public sentiment in favor of enlarged national, church, and individual efforts for the education and elevation of the illiterate mass of the nation. Among those who will speak or contribute papers are Gen. Eaton, of Washington; Frederick Douglass, Judge Tourgee, United States Senator Blair, Bishops Simpson, Warren, and Wiley, of the Methodist church; Bishops Cox, Tuttle, and Whipple, of the Protestant Episcopal church; Gen. C. B. Fisk and Dr. C. H. Fowler, of New York; Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago; Dr. ing the three following days. Rev. Dr. J. C. York; Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago; Dr. J. M. Walden, of Cincinnati; President War-ren, of the Boston university; Gov. Pattison,

A Victim of the Lynchburg Fire. LYNCHBURG, VA., May 31.—The body of the fifth victim of yesterday's catastrophe was found to-day. All the bodies are now recov ered. The funeral of the man ate men took place this evening. the largest ever witnes was suspended and the caskets were conveyed where Hen. J. W. Danie an orawhere Hon. J. W. Dank tion in the presence of an audience. The procession included the littary, muni-cipal officers, fire department, secret socie-ties, and citizens. A monument will be erected. A subscription for the relief of the families of the deceased has been generously responded to.

of Pennsylvania, and many others.

HARTFORD, CONN, May 31.—A few weeks ago two old ladies named Ellsworth were forced to give up their valuables to a burglar and a month ago a young lady was outraged by a burglar. Early this morning a burglar got into Julius Steele's house, and Steele's son, a young man, engaged in a hand to hand encounter with the robber, in which Steele was shot in the right side, and had three bul-lets put through his right arm. He emptied a revolver at the burglar, but the latter es-

Navy Vard Investigation.
Nonrolk, VA., May 31.—The board to investigate the alleged violations of the civil examining witnesses. Its duties, under in-structions, are confined to the bureau of yards and decks, and the time between the first and eleventh instant inclusive.

Horatio Seymour's Birthday. Urica, N. Y., May 31 .- Ex-Gov. Seymour spent his seventy-third birthday this morning quietly at his home with his wife and brother. They went to Albany at noon, and the ex-governor dined with his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Coukling. He is comparatively well and comfortable.

The Strobach Trial. MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 31.-The Stro-

buch trial is progressing in the United States court. The prosecution will finish the examination of its witnesses to-day, and the defense will begin to-morrow. It is ably contested on both sides, and attracts great

A Telegraphic Journal. New York, May 31.—A new semi-monthly journal appeared here to-day called the Tele-graphic Advecate, and devoted to the interests of the telegraphic fraternity. It is edited by Messrs. J. B. Taltavull and John Mitchell, well known telegraphers.

Death of Gen. Buell. NASHVILLE, May 31 .- Gen. G. P. Buell, U. S. A., died this afternoon, near this city, train No. 12, on the Grand Trunk railway, from the effects of an operation performed on fell through the iron bridge at Stratford Holling jaw some three weeks ago, complicated low, Vt. Engineer Kavanagh, of Island with heart disease. ROOK ALL RIGHT.

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Taken at Army Headquarters vements Into Mexico-Other

RIZ. May 31 .- Advices from stes that Looos, wife, son-inr, and grand children, with r, and grand children, with men and six bucks, have sur-the military authorities near. The Indians are direct from report that all the hostiles are axious to surrender. So that a g of the Indian war in Mexico, urn of Gen. Crook to Arizona is. These Indians were among the diricahuas who left their reser-veer are last April. year ago last April.

ing statement of the view taken adquarters of the situation of he Mexican frontier, and of the Treumstances of Gen. Crook, is

Arizona from old Mexico in the Ever since that time our army

cous emigrants have been fighta "Apaches," a general name given
by bands of Indians of about the same
type, known distinctively as Toutos, Jicarills,
warm Spring Indians, and Chiricahuas, who
for 200 years have been contending for the
possion of the territory lying along what is
the Morien frontier.

besion of the territory lying along what is the Mexican frontier, and the United when of the Apaches as properly belong the the line have been collected into vations, at or near each of which is agent of the Indian bureau and a froops. One of these reservations w Mexico (Fort Stanton), and the rizona, at San Carlos (Fort Thomas), art of the Anaches, however, still art of the Apaches, however, still Sonora and Chihuahua. These In-ionally come north to see their old ionally come north to see their old be agencies, and the agency Indians visits, and while making such trips their hands in " by stealing cattle which fall in their way, and by tybody whom they encounter. natural and common enemies cans and Mexicans. They give d expect none. Such a visit or a border creates a panic, but the Theore the huo and cry can be time since Secretary Frelingehalf of the United States, and cro, the Mexican minister, with all of his own government, onval of his own government, en-

a raiding party across the national border and destroy them. Pursuit, however, must be immediate, in "hot blood" on a "fresh trail," and according to international law (due notice being given to the other party), and must cease the moment the authorities of the ter-ritory invaded were able and willing to take

t up. Gen. Crook was assigned to command the department of Arizona on account of his spe-cial fitness and experience, and he was given can increased force to enable him to prevent these Apache raids, which so interfered with the development of the resources of the terri-tory. This force consisted of two full regi-ments of cavalry (the 3d and the 6th), one regiment of infantry (the 1st), and 200 Indian scouts (two-thirds of all now employed by the United States). United States).
Gen. Crook was convinced by a recent raid

Gen. Crook was convinced by a recent raid that peace and security in Arizona could only be attained by making the Apaches in Sonora respect and fear the power of this government, and he therfore determined to follow the raiders to their biding place in the mountains which separate the Mexican states of Sonora and Chihuahua. He made his prepartious with great care and deliberation, and took the precaution of first visiting Sonora in person and consulting with its civil and military son and consulting with its civil and military authorities with regard to his contemplated movements. They were only too glad to have such an auxiliary in the work of preventing Apache raids; and having assured himself of this, Gen. Crook returned to his command an the movement now in n and began the movement now in progress. The War department has given Geu. Crook the fullest liberty to conduct this bold enterprise in his own way and his own time, reposing in him absolute confidence and furnishing him with men and money fully up to his requisitions and estimates. There is no hurry in the matter, for during his absonce from Arizona all the railduring his absonce from Arizona all the rali-way and mining operations and the other pursuits of the people of that territory are going on without interruption, and his pres-ence on the other side of the border will keep all hostile Apaches there from undertaking another raid. Gen. Crook in due time will account for everything in his own way or perish.

Paris, May 31.—The Temps says: "The object of the recent journey abroad of M. de Giers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, was to inform the powers that Russia was compelled to seek in Armenia an equivalent for the British occupation of Egypt. Mr. Gladstone, by taking Egypt, not only lost the good wishes of France, but reopened the eastern question, and furnished Russia with a pretext for effecting her immense projects, the last sten in which will be the connuest of the last step in which will be the conquest of

A Can of Powder.

DES MOINES, May 31.-Last night some unknown man, threw a can of giant powder with a fuse attached into a shanty occupied by two colored miners who had taken the places of strikens. The can exploded, fatally injuring one of the miners and a little girl named Nellie Nochies.

A Railway Collision.

JERSEY CITY, May 31.—A collision oc-curred to-day on the Morris and Essex rail-way at East Newarks between a passenger and a freight train. Two freight cars and the passenger engine were wrecked. En-gineer George Nixon was slightly injured.

Arrest of a Postmaster. *ATLANTA, May 31.-Joe Nall, assistant post master here, having failed to make good his deficit of \$8,000, was arrested to-night.

PERSONAL.

J. Edwin Sherman, W. P. Hunt, Boston, are at H. Thuriow, James Hicks, England, are at the Arlington. Cot. A. P. Morrow and family, and A. B. Willity, U. S. N., are at the Ebbitt.

D. C. Pierce, Chicago, and Edward Carpwall, Lendon, are at the National. Hon. John L. Thomas, Baltimore; E. G. Rath-one, Ohio, are at the Eublit. Mrs. A. P. Hopper, China, and Miss M. Shaw, Pittaburg, are at the National. Hon. W. D. Watson, Rhode Island, and C. H. Loring, U. S. N., are at the Ebbitt. Hon. John McNuita, Illinois, and Gen. B. Keliy, West Virginia, are at the National.

H. W. Lake, Colorado; Hon. E. G. Lapham York; T. H. A. Tromp, Hague, Holland, are Hon. W. A. Aldrich, Chicago; E. D. Bronson, Philadelphia; C. H. Gurney, Boston, are at the

W. G. Forbes, New York; James W. Reed, H. L. Kearns, Virginia; Samuel Carey, Louisiana; Estern, M. H. Lichten, Philadelphia, are at the Ebblit.

W. P. Pease, Md.; C. W. Mitchell, Md.; J. J. Hers-berg, Baitimore, Md.; Thomas H. McLayne, Balti-more, Md.; George Mouleur, Baitimore, Md., are at the St. Marc. Hon. C. A. McIntosh, Philadelphia; Hop. T. B. Cobb, Hon. J. M. Reynolds, Indiana; Hop. C. C. Dickeman, Boston; Dr. T. Patterson, England, arg at the Ebbitt.

R. F. Anderson and wife, Minn.; N. Streeter, jr., New York: John Dans, Onio; W. J. Gilbert, New Haven; W. S. Cook and wife, North Carolina; J. E. Williams and wife, Fulladelphia, Pa; Lewis A. Nelson, South Carolina; Oliver H. Ingalis, Beston, Mass.; J. M. Thomas and wife, Mary W. Thomas, Keniucky; F. O. Morse, Boston, Mass., are at the St. James.

EUROPEAN ECHOES.

The Czar's Manifesto-A Serious Riot in the City of St. Petersburg.

France's Trouble With China -The Alabama Award-Mr. O'Kelly

The Dynamite Men-Killing Rioters-The Chres Tournament.

Inother Rupture Between the Pope and the German Government.

Sr. Perenseuro, May 31.-The manifesto issued by the czar on the day of his coronation has created an unfavorable impression here. A riot occurred on the evening of the twenty-ninth among the crowds of people which had assembled in the streets. Tho mob assaulted the director of police, who was endeavoring to restore order. A detachment of cossacks was called out and dispersed the rioters, 100 of whom wer arrested. The riot did not arise from political causes.

THE DYNAMITE MEN.

LONDON, May 31.—In the central criminal court to-day the recorder, charging the grand jury, referred to the dynamite conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Whitehead, Curtin, Ansburgh, and Willson, and said the indictment against them would charge the six prisoners with treason-felony. He stated curtin, Ansourgh, and Willson, and said the indictment against them would charge the six prisoners with treason-felony. He stated that Lynch, allas Norman, who turned informer, had been permitted to give evidence for the queen. He would describe the plans of a Fenian conspiracy which existed in America. If the grand jury, said the recorder, believed that the prisoners were connected with that conspiracy they would return a true bill against them. Lynch's evidence, he said, would be most fully corroborated by other witnesses. The charge had been postponed for some days while the crown were deciding as to the exact nature of the indictment. A second indictment, he said, would be preferred against six of the prisoners, including Lynch, for having in their possession nitro-glycerine with intent to commit murder. Lynch would also be permitted to give queen's evidence in this case. The grand jury returned true bills in all the cases within an hour after receiving the recorder's charge.

KILLING THE RIOTERS. LONDON, May 31.—The outbreak against the Jews which occurred at Rostoff on the twenty-second instant, on account of the murder of a Russian by a Jewish publican, was quelled the same night after 130 houses belonging to Jews had been destroyed. Fifteen of the rioters were killed by the troops, who were called out to suppress the disturbances.

MR. O'KELLY SUMMONED. LONDON, May 31.—In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. McCoan, member for Wicklow, recalled the fact that Mr. O'Kelly, member for Roscommon, had been suspended during the debate in the house on the queen's speech. He (McCoan) said that during the Whitsuntide recess he addressed his constituents. His speech was reported in the Freeman's Journal to the effect that he had referred to the suspension of Mr. O'Kelly, asying that man's Journal to the effect that he had referred to the suspension of Mr. O'Kelly, saying that the house was at least supposed to be composed of gentlemen. Mr. O'Brien, member for Mallow, had written to him subsequently, asking, on behalf of Mr. O'Kelly, whether he accepted the responsibility for the support. Mr. McCoan said he had given Mr. O'Kelly opportunity to withdraw this question, but he had not done so.

Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. O'Kelly be required to appear in his place to-morrow, because of the complaint made by Mr. Me-Coan, that Mr. O'Kelly had sent him a challenge.

Messrs, O'Brien, Parnell, and Sheil objected to the reference of private quarrels to par-tiament. Mr. Shell said he thought it would suffice if both Mr. McCoar, and Mr. O'Kelly were bound over to keep the peace. Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by a vote of 250 to 19.

LONDON, May 31.—The following is the resolution relative to the disposition of the surplus of the Alabama award, which Mr. Kennard intends to move in the house of commons: That in view of the public utterances of eminent admerican statesmen, with reference to the destination of the undistributed moneys resulting from the Geneva award, the house is of opinion that an exchange of views between the English and United States governments on the subject would be conducive to the development of the friendly relations between the two coun-THE ALABAMA AWARD. the friendly relations between the two coun-

GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO London, May 31.—Lord Edmund Fitz-maurice amounced in parliament to-day that the British minister to Peru had been ap-pointed to act as the special envoy of the gov-cement in Maylio. ernment in Mexico.

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL. THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL.

LONDON, May 31.—Mr. George R. Blanchard, vice president of the New York, Lake Eric, and Western Railway company, was examined before the English channel tunnel committee to-day, when he gave his views as to the benefits to be derived from the construction of the tunnel. He said there had lately been a tendency on the part of passesses from America to redirect to the construction. sengers from America to go direct to the con-tinent without passing through England. Shippers had also shown a tendency to send their goods direct to the continent. It was his (Mr. Blanchard's) belief that the construc-tion of the tunnel would serve to counteract that disposition.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.
LONDON, May 31.—In the chess tournament
to-day Bird, Noa and Blackburne beat Seli-man, Mortimer and Tschigorin. Skipworth has retired from the tournament on account

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegram company says that both Prussia and the vatican have adopted an at-titude pointing to a rupture.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

HAVANA, May 31.—The police have captured Ricardo Menocal, who fled seven years ago with \$390,000 of public funds. Menocal, who had shipped on the steamer Saratoga under the name of Averloff, had been coming subcome a night of the distance. ashore at night in the disguise of a sailor, and was thus recognized and arrested.

was thus recognized and arrested.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

BERLIE, May 31.—Despite the assurances of the French that there is no dauger of a war between France and China, the commerce of Germany with China has already been much disturbed by the Tonquin dispute. It is hoped in Barlin that if France declares a blockade of Chinese ports Great Britain and America will refuse to recognize it. A French blockade cannot be effective, and Germany will certainly support England and

French blockade cannot be effective, and Germany will certainly support England and America in opposing it. The German government is considering the question of sending more vessels to the Chinese coast.

PARIS, May 31.—The bombardment of the capital of Annam in revenge for the death of Capt. Riviere is probable. It is stated here that several German vessels will leave Kiel for China next week.

PARIS, May 31.—It is stated that M. Waddington has been instructed to address the

Paris, May 31.—It is stated that M. Waddington has been instructed to address the Marquis Tseng, who represents China at St. Petershurg, Paris and London, and who is now at Moscow as the representative of the Chinese government, in regard to the intention of China in the Tonquin affair.

BATISPACTION WANTED.

Paris, May 31.—It is stated that Capt. Kergaradec, the French cuvoy to Annam, has been instructed to hold the king of Annam responsible for the recent hestilities near Hanoi and to domand satisfaction from him including the payment of a heavy indemnity.